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Hongkong Daily Press.

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No. 14,640 號十四千四萬一第 日五初月五年十三緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 10th, 1905. 五拜禮 號十月三年五零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1905. [a2866]

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TRAMWAYS.**

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From 4th February 1905 until further notice
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ticket issued will be stamped thereon and the
Section punched will indicate the limit of
destination of the passenger.

J. GRAY SCOTT,
General Manager.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1905. [a416]

NOTICE

THE TERMINUS STORES.
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, COMMISSION AGENTS.

MOST respectfully beg to inform the
Public that they have opened a Store
in this Colony at Nos. 60 and 61, ELGIN
ROAD, KOWLOON, under the Style of the
Terminus Stores and are prepared to accept all
kinds of orders, which will be attended to and
executed in the shortest time, and earnestly hope
to be favoured with the kind Patronage of the
Public.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1905. [a660]

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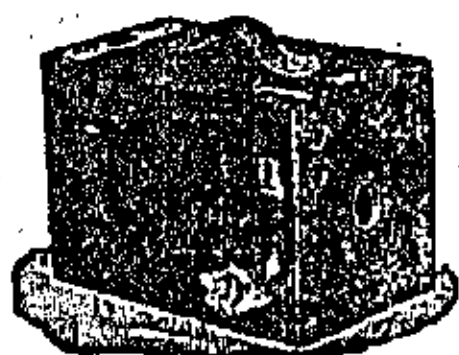
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THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1904. [a49]

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Hongkong, 15th August, 1904. [a39]

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drink no water at all or to drink only distilled water."—St. James' Gazette.

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GENERAL MANAGERS.

15, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1905. [a37]

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| PORT WINE, INVALIDS | 20.00 |
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S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong. [117]

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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1905. [a36]

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Hongkong, 10th January, 1905. [200]

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Manager, 1st Floor, 37, Connaught Road Hongkong, 13th June, 1905. [250]

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FAIRALL & CO., Queen's Road

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1905. [151]

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Hongkong, 13th January, 1905. [33]

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Hongkong, 18th March, 1904. [2285]

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Swatow, 9th June, 1904. [216]

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Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if

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Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.

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MANAGER. [a 6]

Hongkong, 10th June 1903.

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Special Rates for Tourists.

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For Terms, apply to the

MANAGER. [a48]

Hongkong, 31st October, 1902.

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CHINA)

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HAS been re-opened under European

management and most strict supervision

as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.

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One steamer (ss. *Heungshan*), daily to and

from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from

Canton, give easy communication with both

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THE MANAGER. [a241]

Hongkong, 31st October, 1902.

MACAO

AND

CANTON

HOTELS.

A LITTLE CHANGE.

THE Round Trip from HONGKONG

to MACAO, thence to CANTON and back to

Hongkong, will be found interesting and

enjoyable.

WM. FARMER,

Proprietor. [a586]

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FURNITURE STORE

PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY

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LACQUERED WARE.

68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [272]

INTIMATION

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[32]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Our communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.
Telegraphic Address: PRESS. Codes: A.B.C. 6th Ed. Letter's.

P.O. Box, 20. Telephone No. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUEX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, MARCH 10th, 1905.

High politics have no concern in the present comments on the third Blue Book containing "Further papers relating to Tibet." It contains much more than there has been time to digest in the brief period elapsed since its arrival in the Colony; but a superficial reading of its more important parts does not suggest much modification of what we have said about the Anglo-Tibet war on previous occasions. Reading the reports and explanations from Colonel YOUNGHUSLAND, we are inclined to the view that the Mission accomplished more than we had given it credit for. The admittedly stupid character of the Tibetans made us fear the necessity would arise to do much of the costly and hard work over again. The Chinese resident at Lhasa, YU TAI, calls them "cunning and insincere to a degree." They are also mulish and absolutely ignorant of outside affairs; and the position is further complicated by Russian intrigue. The BRITISH COMMISSIONER heard that "the DALAI LAMA would never have opposed us if DORJEFF had not led him to believe that Russian support would be given him." Colonel YOUNGHUSLAND himself reported how "excessively unbusiness like and impracticable" were the Tibetan delegates. Yet in spite of all this, and after almost incredible patience and much diplomacy of the highest type, our Commissioner got not only all he was asked to get, but a little more, the necessity of which became apparent during the negotiations. When the Tibetans discovered that their bravado was by no means so invincible as they had superstitiously imagined, and that the white men, whose overtures

they had continuously treated with marked contempt, kept coming on, they awoke to the fact that the situation was serious. They did not yet know how serious, and continued their opposition in another form, that of promising and pleading, and repenting controverted arguments over and over again. All this, however, scarcely needs repetition. The immediate point is that Colonel YOUNGHUSLAND discovered beyond a doubt that the only thing they really feared was the presence of foreigners in Lhasa. He had orders to go there to conclude a treaty, but he saw enough to satisfy him that the moment he and his men turned their backs on Lhasa, the new treaty would be of no more value than the old. Having got what they wanted, the departure of the invaders, the Tibetans would not anticipate a speedy return, knowing the natural difficulties attending a trip to their fastnesses. With a shrewdness that should redound to his credit, Colonel YOUNGHUSLAND saw a reader and a cheaper means of holding the treaty makers to the agreements they now seemed suspiciously eager to make and be done with. He got them to agree that the Trade Agent at Gyantse should have the right of access to Lhasa, it being understood, doubtless, that his obnoxious presence would not be thrust upon them unless it became necessary to remind them of branches of agreement. The SECRETARY OF STATE for India, annoyed that a strong man should do something sensible without red-tape preliminaries, and claiming that this matter had been "carefully considered" beforehand, wrote a censorious despatch for which he deserves to be pilloried. What is the "careful consideration" of a stay-at-home mob of yawning officials worth, as compared with the deliberate action of a competent man on the spot? Our contemporary the Times remarks:—"That achievement, as Lord Amthill emphatically states, in the last despatch addressed by the Government of India to the Secretary of State, is 'mainly due to the conspicuous tact, ability, and constancy' displayed by Colonel YOUNGHUSLAND 'during the whole course of his arduous negotiations.' 'If,' continued Lord Amthill, 'in one particular the Commissioner has failed to earn the approval of His Majesty's Government, we feel confident that when the importance of what he has achieved, taken as a whole, has been more fully realised, His Majesty's Government will not withhold from him a generous measure of approval.' We cannot improve upon the dignified language in which Lord Amthill thus indirectly rebuked in anticipation the course which the SECRETARY OF STATE for India has chosen to adopt. It will be an evil day for the Empire when Ministers at home shall set about to discourage by churlish strictures the readiness of public servants abroad to assume responsibility in cases of extreme difficulty and urgency. It is this highest form of courage which has helped more than any other quality of our race to build up and preserve the British Empire."

We do hope that an over-anxious dignity will not prevent other influential papers at home from calling a spade a spade, and so, perhaps, putting a stop to the harmful influence of such official (or officious) meddling, whose handiwork, we may add, was almost equally apparent in connection with the earliest efforts of our pioneers on the frontier.

The French Mail of the 7th February was delivered in London on the 8th inst.

Mr. J. Ross Young, of the S.S. *Nagasaki*, won the Hankow Golf Club Championship.

Kowloon School, recently closed on account of diphtheria, was re-opened yesterday.

Lord Hawke and another celebrated cricketer, name not known, are expected at Hongkong, and will take part in a cricket match on Saturday. A special tiffin and other arrangements have been made.

The Bank of Japan finds its loans returning on its hands. Its unsecured note-issues are now below the legal limit. The Bank's loans to private individuals total 41 million yen; its loans to the Government, 42 million; its note-issues, 247 millions; and its specie reserve 127 millions.

Why, asks the *Japan Mail*, don't more professing Christians attend public worship? This is a question which certain Japanese Methodists have been asking of late. The answers given, which have been published in full in the Methodist organ, the *Gokyo*, may be summed up in a sentence. The services don't attract much of the people for whose benefit they are held; the doctrines preached are not those which educated men want to hear preached. Dr. Takagi, the editor of the *Gokyo*, observed sometime back that the reasons which keep people away from Church are pretty much the same in Japan as in Europe and America.

We are glad to notice that the learned Chief Justice has reconsidered the question of solicitors being allowed to cross-examine debtors at their public examination in bankruptcy. It is not a matter of importance to solicitors only. When we ventured, in a former paragraph, the opinion that His Lordship should reconsider his decision, we pointed out that it was a matter of commercial importance.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court yesterday, August Richter and Gus Revel, two of the crew of the Steamer *Queen Louise* were charged at the instance of Inspector Gould with assaulting the Police and refusing to pay rishia hire on Wednesday night last near Jordan's Bazaar. The first defendant was fined \$15, and ordered to pay \$1 compensation for damaging the constable's uniform, while the second was fined \$5 and ordered to pay 20 cents rishia hire.

CITY HALL.

The annual meeting of shareholders in, and subscribers to, the City Hall was held in the hall yesterday afternoon, when there were present:—Hon. W. J. Gresson (Chairman), Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (Secretary) and Messrs. H. E. Pollock, K.C., N. A. Siebs, W. B. Layton and H. K. Moly.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The CHAIRMAN in moving the adoption of the annual report and statement of accounts, already published, said:—"Gentlemen—As you have no doubt carefully studied the report and accounts, I propose with your permission to take them as read. During the year a sum of \$3,506.75 has been expended on the property, in addition to \$1,530.50 on ordinary general repairs, and our architects report that the condition of the building is satisfactory. The fire service, under the supervision of the fire brigade, has been brought up to date. The accounts must, I think, be considered satisfactory, showing, as they do, a credit balance of \$2,229.82 after payment of the expenditure on the roofs and theatre. About 16,000 persons visited the library during the twelve months, as against 23,000 for the eighteen months covered by the last report, which proves that the public continue to appreciate this part of the institution. On behalf of the members of the committee, I desire to express their appreciation of the active interest taken in the institution by our Secretary, Mr. Bowley.

Mr. MOY seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

This concluded the public business.

DALLAS-BANDMANN COMPANY.

"THE CINGALESE."

The Dallas-Bandmann Opera Company staged *The Cingalese* at the Theatre Royal for the first time last evening. Miss Queenie Strachan was the native tea girl Nanyos, and sang the "Cinnamon Tree" and "Ele Byes" in a very charming manner. Miss Bel Luscombe in the part of Lady Patricia Vane also made the most of her opportunities and was heard to great advantage in "My heart is at your feet" and "You and I." In the small part of Naitoma Miss Yella Nicoll did very well. Miss Dolly Vard-n in the part of Peggy was associated with Mr. Henry Dallas in most of the humour of the evening, their duets being well received. Mr. Henry Dallas' part was that of Chamduddy Ram. He was responsible for a deal of amusement. His songs were "What is the matter with Chan" and "The English Boy." Mr. Andre Kaya in the part of Harry Vericker, used his fine voice to great advantage in the songs "Pearl of Sweet Ceylon" and "My dear little Cingalese." Mr. Edgar McIntyre in the small part Bobby Warren was all that could be desired. He sang "The Land across the Sea" in a well-trained tenor voice. Mr. Jamie Dallas gave a "devil dance" in the second act which was exceptionally good. Miss Jessie Williams also gave a solo dance, a very clever dance indeed. One particularly good item in the programme was a quartette, "True love," rendered by Mr. Edgar McIntyre, Miss Bel Luscombe, Miss Queenie Strachan and Mr. Andre Kaya.

FOOTBALL.

H.K.F.C. V. "THE CROCKS."

This match was played on the Club ground at Happy Valley yesterday.
H.K.F.C.: Goal, P. C. Hall; Backs, W. G. Leckie, G. B. Morrell; Half-Backs, Davies, L. G. B. Macdonald, E. F. Annett; Forwards, R. Monpherson, T. E. Pearce, A. O. Lang, H. C. Gray and P. Henderson.
The Cocks: Goal, D. Wood; Backs, P. G. Davies and H. W. Locker; Half-Backs, C. Forsyth, J. W. C. Bonnar, and C. T. Kew; Forwards, A. R. Lowe, N. H. Rutherford, E. Hancock, H. Hancock, and L. J. C. Anderson.
The Club led the attack on the Cocks' goal shortly after play began. Pearce made sure of his first shot and put the Club one up. Shortly after this, as the leather reached mid-field, E. Hancock got on to it, made a fine dash across the field, and was successful in a shot, thus equalising matters.
Half-time: H.K.F.C., 1; Cocks, 1.
The second half found the play surging in the vicinity of the Cocks' stronghold. Bonnar drove the leather into Club territory and again E. Hancock got on the ball and was successful in his second attempt, putting the Cocks two up. Throughout the second-half play was mostly before the Cocks' posts, but they goal-keeper was in his right place; and looking as a back was always there when needed. Henderson, however, succeeded in getting a second one in for the Club over the whistle sound.

Result:—H.K.F.C., 2; Cocks, 2.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

AMERICAN CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, 7th March.

The following having been appointed American Consuls-General:—
Mr. Saromons at Newchwang,
Mr. Miller at Yokohama, and
Mr. Rodgers at Shanghai.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, 7th March.

The Tsar has ordered the closing of the Labour Commission mentioned in telegram of the 2nd instant, owing to the refusal of the workmen to elect representatives.

THE WAR.

[BY COURTESY OF THE JAPANESE CONSUL.]

KUROPATKIN RETREATING.

TOKYO, 8th March.

Marshal Oyama reports that the enemy, beaten in every direction, commenced to retreat on the early morning of Wednesday and our army is in vigorous pursuit.

THE SANCITY OF MUKDEN.

TOKYO, 9th March.

To respect the sanctity of the place whence arose the Imperial Dynasty of China, and to preserve peace and tranquillity among the Chinese inhabitants of Mukden, Marquis Oyama, in giving an order for the general pursuit on the 8th inst., issued strict prohibitions to his troops against any irregularity within the walls of that city.

PRESSING TOWARDS MUKDEN.

TOKYO, 9th March.

The following report was received on the morning of the 9th instant:—"In the direction of Hingking our detachment, having dislodged the enemy at Manchun district, continues a pursuit. In the direction of Shaho, in the region east of the railway, the enemy having shown signs of wavering, we commenced a general attack at midnight on the 7th inst., and dislodging the enemy from the positions are now pressing him to the basin of Hanho. The whole district, from the west of the railway to the left of Hanho, has already fallen into our hands.

On the right bank of Hanho the enemy, near Yanshiutan and Likunpao, continues an obstinate resistance and his repeated counter-attacks were repulsed with great loss; we are gradually pressing towards Mukden.

In the district north of Mukden we met a stubborn resistance, but have already captured Heiseichitun, five miles north-west of Mukden, Pachiatsu, one mile north-east of Heiseichitun, and Santaitzu.

We destroyed the railway to the north of Mukden. Since the 7th inst. the enemy frequently fired vigorously on our dead and wounded on stretchers and carts in the field west of Ningkuantun.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

WITH GENERAL OKU.

LONDON, 7th March.

Reuter's correspondent with General Oku's army, wiring on the 5th instant, says that the attacks of the Japanese left wing since the 28th ultimo have been in the pushed home in the face of tremendous difficulties, amid heavy snow storms and with star shells and searchlights lighting up every movement. They carried trenches defended by wire entanglements and bristling with machine guns at the point of the bayonet, despite the stubborn resistance of the Russians. The latter are now retreating in disorder, the men discarding both arms and clothing in their flight.

The Japanese have captured a number of six-inch guns and machine guns.

The attacks of the Japanese were covered by the most furious bombardment, all the Port Arthur siege guns being employed with terrible effect, pulverizing villages and earthworks, and demoralizing the Russians.

In the meantime the fighting in the centre is confined to the artillery.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of China* arrived at Kobe at 12.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 8th inst., and left again at 4 p.m. same day via Nagasaki for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 3 p.m. to-morrow.
The C.P.R. steamer *Tartar* left Vancouver for Hongkong via usual ports of call on Tuesday, the 7th inst. p.m.
The Great Northern steamer *Minnesota* will leave Manila for this port on Friday morning, the 12th inst., and is due here on Tuesday morning, the 14th inst.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 9th March.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE SIR H. S. BERRIDGE (CHIEF JUSTICE).

Warrants were issued for the arrest of the debtors in the following cases, in which the debtors failed to appear:—Loong Sing ex parte Fun Tak Hung; and Pang Hang Shek (Xan Shang) ex parte Cheung Yam Chun.

At the conclusion of the bankruptcy proceedings, His Lordship said:—"The last time I sat here, I held that solicitors were not entitled to take part in public examinations. I think I was right, but to uphold that view would be to exclude solicitors from a voice in this Court. I think, therefore, that members of the bar are entitled to speak for creditors in the Court. Solicitors in this Colony have no right under the Ordinance to cross-examine at public examinations as is the case in England. In the Ordinances of this Colony there is no such provision; but it has evidently been supposed that they had a right. Therefore, I am willing to allow it. Solicitors will be allowed to take part in the proceedings in future. I make this explanation in view of what I said last time."

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. T. SERCOMBE SMITH (PUNISH JUDGE).

THE HEP LOONG V. WEISMANN, LD.

This was a claim for \$648 for biscuits supplied. Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Mr. G. K. H. Brutton's office) appeared for the plaintiff shop, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. instructed by Mr. Almada e Castro for the defendant company.

Mr. Goldring said:—"In this action the plaintiff claims \$648 due for 200 tins of biscuits supplied by the plaintiff to the defendant, altogether 10,800 lbs. of biscuits at \$648. The facts are that on the 18th December last the complainant of the defendant company sent a *fok* around to the plaintiff shop and asked the manager to see him. The manager went around, and the complainant asked him what quantity of biscuits of a certain kind he could supply. He said 50,000 lbs. in a month at 6½ cents per lb. This was accepted, and the plaintiff then went on baking biscuits, and on the following day Mr. Weismann came around and inspected some of the biscuits, and signified his approval of them. On the 18th December, the following day, Mr. Weismann called and took samples of the biscuits which were marked in Chinese ink by the manager. On the 20th December 200 tins of biscuits were delivered on the *Proya* to the defendant; the tins contained 54 lbs of biscuit each. These biscuits were sold under a tin. These tins were examined by Mr. Weismann in the presence of the plaintiff's manager, and were found not to be according to the quality, but the defendant refused to take delivery. The plaintiff then took them back. On the 22nd December, Mr. Weismann called in person at the plaintiff shop and interviewed the manager with the assistance of a European interpreter, and offered to take the rejected biscuits at 5½ cents per lb. provided that he had the right to make a selection from the rejected biscuits, and biscuits being baked. After some discussion the original order was amended, and the plaintiff received an order for 15,000 lbs. of biscuits at six cents per lb., it being provided that the defendant or his representative should be permitted to select the biscuits. On the 30th December, Mr. Weismann and another European called at the plaintiff shop at eight o'clock in the morning, and at their request the plaintiff unpacked the tins. Biscuits from 200 tins were put into baskets in the shop, and the defendant started to pick out biscuits from these baskets. At nine o'clock Mr. Weismann left, leaving a European baker in charge. The biscuits were pointed out by the European and the plaintiff's *fok*, who put them in tins which were sold under by the employees of Mr. Weismann, working on the Hop Loong premises. This was continued all day till eleven o'clock at night. During the whole of that time either Mr. Weismann or another European was present selecting biscuits, and the tins were marked in German by one or the other of them. The tins were left in the shop till the 31st December, when 45 tins were delivered to the defendant at Blake Pier, and the balance on the 2nd January at the same place. On the 3rd January Mr. Weismann and his baker called and after examining the remaining biscuits in the baskets refused to take delivery of them. The other biscuits were sent to Singapore by the defendant company, where they remained some time, and arrived back yesterday. The defendant refused to pay for 10,800 lbs. of biscuits at six cents per lb.

The Court adjourned before the plaintiff's case was concluded.

By kind permission of Major Radcliffe and officers, the Band of the 93rd Burma Infantry will play the following programme of music, at the King Edward Hotel, during dinner, this (Friday) evening:—
March—"The Stars and Stripes for ever" Souza.
Entr'acte—"La Lettre de Manon" Gillet.
Selection—"Kitty Grey" Monckton.
Valse—"The Officers" Cooté.
Lancers—"Her Majesty's" Solomon.
Selection—"The Reminiscences of the Plantation" Chambers.

Dance—"Barn Dance" Kitty Hall.

Menu:—Hors D'oeuvres—Water Cream, Tomatoes and Caviare on Toast. Soup—Turbot Soup, Italian Soup. Fish—Fried Fish. Entrees—Salmi of Wild Duck, Grilled Fillet of Beef and Chipped Potatoes, Quail in Jelly. Roast—Leg of Mutton, Boiled Capon, Capers Sauce, Cold York Ham. Curry—Curry Eggs, Celery Salad. Vegetables—Boiled Potatoes, Mashed Potatoes, Green Peas, Fried Pumpkins. Sweets—Plum Pudding, Fruit Pie, Vanilla Ice Cream. Finger Cakes. Fruits in Season. Tea and Coffee.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirty-sixth ordinary meeting of the China Fire Insurance Company, Limited, was held at the Company's offices, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at noon to-day. Mr. E. Goetz (Chairman) presided, and there were also present:—Hon. Mr. R. Shewan, Messrs. N. A. Siebs, H. W. Slade, A. Haupt, A. G. Wood, E. Shollin, E. S. Joseph, J. J. Leiria, A. J. V. Ribeiro, W. H. Wickham, Captain Goldard, Tong Lai Chuen, Chan Pat, D. M. Connelio, F. Smythe, P. M. N. da Silva, A. H. M. da Silva, Hon. Wei Yuk and C. Pemberton (acting secretary).

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said:—"Gentlemen, the Directors' Report and Statement of the Company's accounts for the past year having been in your hands for some time, I will, subject to your approval, now adopt the usual course and take them as read. You will, I am sure, have noticed with great pleasure the extremely favorable out-turn of the year 1903, which has resulted in a profit of \$236,374.17, the loss ratio being 43.85 per cent. of the premium income, as compared with 41.71 per cent. for 1902. With your approval we propose to deal with this sum as follows:

| | | |
|--|-----|----------------|
| Dividend of \$6 and bonus of \$1 per share | ... | \$1,000,000.00 |
| Add to extra reserve fund | ... | \$2,363,741.17 |
| Bonus to office staff | ... | 4,010.00 |
| | | \$3,367,741.17 |

We are again, I am glad to say, in the happy position of being able to recommend a Bonus of \$1 per share, in addition to the usual dividend of \$6 per share, and also to transfer the sum of \$2,363,741.17 to the Extra Reserve Fund, which will then stand at \$218,039.73. Such results, however, cannot be expected every year, and your Directors cannot impress upon you too strongly the advisability, in the best interests of the Company, of continuing to build up the Extra Reserve Fund. Bad years may come and we may be in the unfortunate position of having to show a loss instead of a profit. This fund would then, we hope, enable us to continue our dividend, and its utility in this respect has been already twice proved in 1898 and 1901, when, but for its existence, the dividend would have had to be decreased. Turning now to the Balance Sheet, the amount under the heading of Investments shows a decrease of \$110,690.42, which is principally accounted for by the fact that the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co's Debentures, of which the Company held \$103,152.50, have been repaid. On the other hand, Loans on Mortgage show an increase of \$168,500, the other items remaining much the same. The balance at the credit of Working Account 1904 is \$259,374.35, which is considerably above the average, although \$89,673.13 less than the sum carried forward last year. This is accounted for by losses being unusually heavy, being \$193,902.29 as against \$46,273.55 in the 1903 account. Fires were very numerous during the year, especially in Shanghai, and the two fires in Kowloon Godowns have still fresh in your minds. Our Premium and Interest Accounts both show satisfactory increases, the former of \$3,450.46, and the latter of \$8,749.80. During the year we commenced doing business in Calcutta and India generally and so far this has proved very satisfactory. We also have opened an Agency at Chinwangtao. Our outstanding liabilities in Japan also ran off, without, I am glad to say, any further losses. I will now move that the Directors' report and statement of accounts for the year 1904 as presented be adopted. After this has been seconded, I shall be pleased to answer any questions that may be put relating to business before the meeting.

Mr. ORANGE:—"I have very much pleasure in seconding the motion and also to congratulate the Board and the acting secretary on the excellent figures produced before us. I have also to thank, on behalf of the shareholders, the Chairman for his very excellent speech, which certainly gives us very much more information on the working of the Company than is usual at ordinary meetings.

The motion was unanimously carried.

The appointment of the Hon. R. Shewan was confirmed on the motion of Mr. LEIRIA, seconded by Mr. SILVA.

Mr. RIBEIRO proposed the re-election of Messrs. H. W. Slade and A. Haupt to the Board of Directors. Mr. SMYTHE seconded and the motion was carried.

Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. R. Lowe were re-elected auditors, on the motion of Mr. JOSEPH, seconded by Mr. WICKHAM.

The CHAIRMAN:—"That is all the business, gentlemen; thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be posted this afternoon."

THE COTTON INDUSTRY IN JAPAN.

Although the industrial record for 1904 in Japan was remarkably satisfactory considering the existence of a state of war, the cotton-spinning industry undoubtedly suffered. Statistics published by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce show that whereas the number of working days per month in 1903 was 26.65 on the average, it fell to 25.70 in 1904; the number of working hours per day declined from 21.46 to 20.50, and the average number of workmen diminished from 74,731 to 62,670. These figures, if reduced to percentages, represent a fall of 2.8 per cent. in days, 4.4 per cent. in hours and 14.8 per cent. in workmen.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—
On the 9th at 11.55 a.m. The barometer has risen over the E. coast of China, and fallen slightly on the S. coast.

A high pressure area is lying over N. China, and gradients are rather steep in the Formosa Channel and N. part of the China Sea, where strong monsoon may be expected to prevail. Forecast:—Strong N.E. breeze; overcast, some drizzling rain.

INTERESTING ASSAULT CASE.

LIEUTENANT V. COXSWAIN.

The hearing of this case, in which Lt. Dobbin, R.G.A. charged Cheung Tim, coxswain of the steam launch *Kwong Hing* with using abusive language and being guilty of conduct calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, and in conjunction with others assaulting the complainant on the 24th February last, was continued before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court yesterday. Since our last report the defendant has taken out a cross summons for assault. Mr. Looker appeared on behalf of the complainant and Mr. R. A. Harding represented the defendant.

Sun Luk was the next witness for the defence. He said: I am the fare collector on the steam launch *Kwong Hing*. I was on board at Shaukiwan on the 24th February last.

At this stage, Mr. Looker drew His Worship's attention to the defendant, who was nodding at the witness, and defendant was turned about so as to look in another direction.

Witness continuing:—I saw the defendant on board, but do not know when he arrived. Shortly after leaving Shaukiwan, I went round to collect the fares. I went to the complainant, but did not get his fare, although I asked him for it. I then asked defendant to go and ask him, while I went on with my collecting. When I got to the stern of the launch I heard a disturbance. It took me about a quarter of an hour to get to the stern. I saw the complainant holding defendant by his throat with both hands, and pressing him down on to the deck. I next saw a few of the passengers dragging the complainant away, after which defendant got up and walked away. The complainant then gave chase. He caught the defendant and both of them fell down by the side of the funnel, the complainant on top. Again a few passengers pulled them apart. Defendant said "Don't let him go; if you do he will kill me." The passengers did not let him go; they pressed him down. At this time the launch was close to the wharf. When we got alongside we saw a hukong standing on the wharf. The passengers then let the complainant go, and defendant and a few others went up to the Police Station. I went with them, but do not know what took place there, as I cannot understand English. The witness Naddal (produced) was not on the launch. There was an Indian on board, but I was a taller man.

Cross-examined by Mr. Looker: Complainant's cap fell on board, so the defendant said. I did not see it go over. There were between thirty and forty Chinese passengers on board. As I said before, I was at the stern when I heard the disturbance. I turned my head to see what was going on, but it did not move. The pressing down of defendant by the complainant took place at the bow. I could see this because there was a clear passage from the stern to the bow. The passengers pressed the complainant down for about a moment. I was not in the office when the summons was served on the defendant. I was on the launch. The defendant was also on board when the summons was served. I did not see it served on him. The ordinary time for the launch to start is 7.30. When one launch arrives the other departs.

Re-examined by Mr. Harding: There is no time put up at which the boat leaves. The complainant did not ask me to look for his cap. Twice the complainant held the head of the defendant on the deck. The second occasion was after the complainant had chased the defendant. When the passengers pulled the complainant off the defendant in the first instance they let him go.

Chiu Tong stated: I was a passenger by the steam launch *Kwong Hing* on 24th February last. I saw the complainant sitting on a form at the bow. The defendant was steering the boat. The defendant came up and was heading down with his hands on his knees talking to him. I was about four feet away. I did not see anything much. They were just talking and all of a sudden they fought. I first saw the complainant showing his watch to the defendant, who had a look, and afterwards went back to the wheel. He left the wheel again to go and speak to the complainant. While they were talking I saw the complainant get up and take off his coat and give the defendant a blow on the head. The blow felled defendant to the deck.

Complainant then got on top of the defendant, pressed him down and caught hold of him by the neck. Then four passengers went and separated them. The defendant went and stood by the wheel, while the complainant sat down on the form. They spoke to each other again, but I did not understand what they said. After speaking for awhile defendant ran and complainant chased him. When they were running near the funnel, the complainant caught hold of the defendant and both of them fell to the deck, the officer on top. The passengers went to save the defendant. They pulled the complainant off, and as defendant got away he called out: "Don't let him go; if you do he will kill me." The passengers then held complainant by the hands. At this time the launch had run alongside the wharf. A constable came on board and all parties went to the station.

Cross-examined by Mr. Looker: When the fight took place I was standing by the wheel in front of the funnel. Most of the passengers were sitting on two forms over the boilers and in front of the funnel. When the defendant left the wheel his assistant took it.

Sergeant O'Sullivan stated: On the morning of the 24th ult. I was on duty at the Hongkong Police Station. The defendant, the complainant, Sun Luk, another Chinese and P. C. 196 came to the station. The complainant stated in presence of the defendant that he boarded the launch at Shaukiwan. The coxswain was very slow in starting from Shaukiwan, and he spoke to him about it. He said the launch left about

8.15 a.m. Shortly after leaving, one of the Chinese came round and asked him for his fare. He then said something about his fare and his card. Shortly afterwards the coxswain threw some rice from a mug which went over his (the complainant's) clothes. He said he asked the coxswain what he meant, and the coxswain called him a d—fool, and used some other insulting language which he would not repeat. Complainant said he then attempted to strike the coxswain, but did not actually hit him. I then asked the defendant what he had to say. He said the complainant boarded the launch at Shaukiwan at 7.15 a.m. On the way across the complainant got very abusive, and finished up by striking defendant on the cheek bone with his fist. I examined the defendant's face and his two cheek bones appeared to be swollen. He told me he was struck on the left cheek bone. On looking closely at his face, I came to the conclusion that the right cheek bone was a little more swollen than the left. Both appeared red. I asked him the reason, if he were struck on the left, that the right cheek should be more swollen. He said when he was struck he fell. I then asked him if he wished to bring a charge against the complainant and he answered:—"No, I am a business man." I told the complainant that from what I could see, he appeared to be altogether in fault, and that it was a serious matter interfering with the coxswain of a launch while under way. I asked him if he wished to bring a charge against the defendant. He answered:—"No, I don't wish to take the matter to court." He also made the remark "I have no charge to bring." I then asked him if he wished me to go on board the launch to search for his cap, and he replied:—"No, I don't think it is on board now." I asked him about his cap because he said something about defendant having taken it. The complainant on leaving said: "Thank you," and appeared to be quite satisfied about the matter. When the defendant said he did not wish to bring any charge against the complainant I entered it in the "refused charge" book.

After hearing the addresses of the solicitors for the complainant and defendant, His Worship found that the action of the complainant in the beginning was unwarrantable. He referred to that part of the story where the complainant claimed as a matter of right, inasmuch as the launch was late in starting, that it was not necessary to pay any fare. With reference to the law on the subject, it had been settled over and over again that a person travelling on a conveyance or railway, who refused to give up his ticket, was regarded in the light of a trespasser, and the railway officials were entitled to consider him as such, and put him off the carriage at the next station. He found as a fact that the defendant did go up and catch complainant by the arm in a very irritating manner, and the language used by the defendant was such as would be calculated to create a breach of the peace, wherefore His Worship felt bound to convict him on the two charges on the summons. As to what happened afterwards, His Worship found that the complainant did strike the defendant, and although the defendant used language liable to create a breach of the peace, the complainant was not justified in assaulting him because he used that language. The conduct of the defendant was of a very irritating nature, and what really happened was that the complainant lost his temper. With reference to what occurred afterwards, the evidence was very conflicting, and in His Worship's opinion a general fight ensued. He did not propose to inflict any penalty on the defendant considering the facts of the case, beyond ordering him to be bound over in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for six months.

The cross-summons issued by the defendant's solicitor was withdrawn.

"OLD HONGKONG."

The Rev. T. W. Pearce last evening delivered a very interesting lecture on "Old Hongkong" to members of the Union Church Literary Club. He said that the name "Hongkong" meant pleasant port or port of fragrant streams. There was no evidence that the Chinese named Hongkong. What the Chinese called Hongkong was the port of Aberdeen. Why this place was called the port of fragrant streams was a question; the small there was decidedly fishy (laughter). But the Chinese did call that place Hongkong, and still called it so. How did the whole island come to be called Hongkong? It was a fact that European vessels went to Aberdeen to take in water from a not very fragrant, but fresh water stream—the brook flowing by the paper mill. It is probable that these people were told that the place was called Hongkong, and the name thus became applied to the whole of the island. The Chinese, though, had names for the different parts of the island. The northern part was called Peticotat string. Why? A lady with a poetic inclination had attempted to answer this question in an advertisement book of one of the steamship companies. She said the roads looked like ribbon bound around the hill-side. In the old days Hongkong, from the other side of the harbour, looked very much like what the Kowloon side of the harbour looks like to-day from the Hongkong side. There was then one road around the northern side. Trollers of the sea used to tow their junk there. That was where Des Vaux Road and a part of Queen's Road were now.

From the opposite shore, that road was a white mark, and the Chinese, perhaps, thought that it looked like a petticoat string.

Hongkong was a wooded island, the lecturer said, at the end of the thirteenth century. There was primeval forest on both sides of the harbour. The hills of what is now known as Hongkong Island were used as places for the pirates to keep a lookout from—"the man who puts up signals about incoming steamers, you see,

had his predecessors" (laughter) predecessors, though, keeping a lookout for less peaceful purposes. About 100 years ago a celebrated pirate had his lookout stationed there.

Speaking about crime, Hongkong, at a later date, during the British occupation, had been a notorious place for robbery. The Chinese made use of the European drains to enter and rob houses. Robbers in this way got into the Bank of India, at Hongkong, and succeeded in making off with \$100,000. Twenty-two prisoners escaped from Victoria Gaol in the same way; and Dr. Legge told of how he was able to inform the Government of another plot, thus preventing sixty more prisoners from escaping. The criminals in those days tunneled to the drains.

Three classes of Chinese settlers came to Hongkong. From 250 to 300 years ago the Punti people came from the heart of the great Tung Kun District, which in those days, before the province of Sun On was cut off, was the Yorkshire of China. Hongkong formed a part of the Sun On District when it was taken over by the British. These Punti people cleared the hill-side of its trees, clearing the ground for cultivation. After the Puntis came the Hakka people, from the north-east of the province. Whereas the Puntis had cut down the wood, the Hakkas even cut down the grass. Between the two they left a great deal of work for the present day Afforestation Department, both at Hongkong itself and at Kowloon. There were two groups of villages in the Colony. The Punti speaking villages, including Wong-nei-chong, Tung-lung-chai, Pok-fu-lam, Chik-chu (Stanley), in former days the capital of the island and Shek-o. Two Hakka villages were Tung-lo-wan and Tai-tam-tuk. Thirly the Hoklo people came from the region of Swatow. These people formed no villages of their own but settled in existing villages such as Shau-ki-wan, Cheung-chow (Long Island, to the right of Macao), and Yau-mai and Hang-hom on the mainland. These Hoklos were terrible fellows for piracy and smuggling, and a great deal of trouble arose through their mixture with the other people. It was only right to say, however, that these Hoklo people were the nucleus of the Chinese who had done so much under the European occupation. The lecturer questioned if there was ever a spot of earth where enterprise had done so much. If the British founded colonies in the eastern seas, the Chinese developed them, and these Hoklo people were the nucleus of those who did the developing.

Dr. Eitel had humorously described Hongkong as British. It was the offspring of a marriage alliance concluded at Canton in 1643 between the East India Company on the one part and the Chinese Government on the other. It was an ill-assorted marriage, one party having free-trade notions and ideas of international equality, and the other having unassociated ideas of monopoly and possessing claims of political superiority over the Universe. Divorce was bound to come and this was pronounced at Canton by Commissioner Lutz and Captain Elliot secured Hongkong for the British.

The Chinese had been dominated by a system of monopoly. For countless centuries the son had copied the father, and the daughter the mother. The British, on the other hand, had escaped the limitations which had been determined beforehand. It was the high destiny of Hongkong to aid in the inevitable work of diffusing the existing culture of all nations to every part of the earth.

The aspect of old Hongkong during the first three years of British occupation had been described by both Mr. Tarrant and Dr. Legge. At the western part, beyond where the Sailors Home is to-day, were the tents of the 56th Regiment. Sai-ying-pun, the Chinese name of the district, meant West Camp. There were no buildings between the tent and the spot where the Government Civil Hospital was built. This site was occupied by two European residences. Travelling eastward, the next thing to be noticed was Tai-ping-shan where here and there were Chinese houses. The great plague scourge of 1894 decimated the inhabitants in this district. The Chinese in the beginning were allowed to build as they liked. Next came Jervois Street, now so celebrated for its Chinese New Year sales. Houses were on the northern side only, and the sea washed in between the building sites. The property between Jervois Street and the sea nowadays was worth a good deal! The streets leading up from what is now Queen's Road were few and almost deserted. There was no indication of the crowded townships, narrow staircases and high rentals of to-day. On the west side of Pottinger Street were a few European houses; and there was a small commercial inn where merchants congregated. This inn was the forerunner of the Hongkong Club. Dr. Legge was joking about a small house called the "Bird Cage," out of which has been hatched the Hongkong Dispensary. The space between Wellington Street and Wyndham Street was garden ground, in which stood one house. Above the Parade Ground, below the spot where Government House now stands, was a bungalow, the dwelling place of the first two Governors of Hongkong. The military quarters were in course of construction, there being many black Europeans had begun to occupy what is now Spring Gardens. Further east was a hospital, a very poor building. Happy Valley was covered with rice and sweet-potato fields. Perhaps the only place which in all these years had remained the same was Wong-nei-chong Village. Hongkong consisted of one long street, an imperfect line, with houses and buildings scattered on the hill-side. Now, by European capital and Chinese labour, it had been transformed into a monument of commercial activity. Dr. Legge pictured Britannia standing on the Peak and looking down with pride on the city which her sons had built.

In conclusion, Mr. Pearce spoke of some individuals. Captain Elliot, the free-trade champion, was mentioned first. Sir Henry Pottinger was not popular. In his day it might be mentioned, Europeans went about armed with revolvers, and slept with pistols

under their pillows. Merchants' offices were guarded by armed constables, and private houses by watchmen. It was said that in those days Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company paid \$300 a month for twelve armed men to guard their premises at Peak Point. Sir John Davis was made noteworthy by his having sent an expedition from Hongkong to Canton. The expedition returned in 36 hours after capturing 879 guns. European residents at Canton described this enterprise as a wanton, bootless, buccannering expedition. In this regime a poll tax was imposed on Europeans and Chinese alike, all residents having to present themselves once a year to the Registrar General. Chinese secret societies were put down, these being found guilty of this offence, a political offence, being branded on the face, and, consequently, they were boycotted by the authorities in China. Sir S. G. Bowen was a successful and popular governor. The Tai-ping R-bellion broke out during his regime, and Chinese flocked to Hongkong in thousands and tens of thousands. Chinese capital flowed in and various industries were started. Sir John Bowring had been described as very learned, a good speaker, but not a man of great deeds.

TANJONG PAGAR DOCK CO.

THE EXPROPRIATION SCHEME.

From an excellent report in the *Singapore Free Press* we extract the following:—An extraordinary general meeting of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Co. was held at the Singapore Exchange on Feb. 25th for the purpose of considering the following resolutions.

1. That, in view of the arbitrary action of the Government, in introducing the Tanjong Pagar Dock Bill 1905, without giving an opportunity to the Company of putting forward their objections to expropriation, and the injury which the Bill, if passed, would cause to the shareholders if passed in the absence of the Company's request, the unofficial members of the Legislative Council to oppose the Second Reading of the Bill in the Legislative Council on the 3rd of March next.

2. That in the event of the Bill passing the Second Reading, the Directors take such measures as they may consider advisable to endeavour to obtain such amendments of the Bill as the Legal Advisers of the Company may recommend in the interests of the Shareholders of the Company.

In moving the first resolution, Mr. J. R. Nicholson (Managing Director) said:—This meeting has been called by the Directors for the purpose of placing before you all the information in regard to the expropriation upon the Government's initiative of your property. The motions before you have been framed in as wide a sense as possible in order to allow a full expression of opinion, and as they are so dependent one on the other, I purpose allowing the discussion to embrace the two motions as if they were one. The Directors regret that they have not been able to call you to a meeting in order to discuss the matter before they do so, but in view of the views of the large Shareholders in Europe and also their Legal Advisers' opinion on the effect which the Ordinance will have on your interests as it is at present framed.

One of the main arguments of the Government in favour of Expropriation appears to be, judged from the Secretary of State for the Colonies' despatch to the Governor dated November 4th, the fear that the Company's property, the motions before you have been framed in as wide a sense as possible in order to allow a full expression of opinion, and as they are so dependent one on the other, I purpose allowing the discussion to embrace the two motions as if they were one. The Directors regret that they have not been able to call you to a meeting in order to discuss the matter before they do so, but in view of the views of the large Shareholders in Europe and also their Legal Advisers' opinion on the effect which the Ordinance will have on your interests as it is at present framed.

Increased shipping facilities have not been neglected. During the past 3 years, 1,645 f. of additional wharfage has been provided, 75,000 tons of general cargo storage capacity and 20,000 tons of coal shed capacity have been added. The slow bullock carts for the removal of transhipment cargo have been superseded by 4 miles of railway, which deals an expedition with cargo that a beaked godown is now unobtainable. The site of the Victoria and Albert Docks has been increased, the former by 7 feet and the latter by 8 ft. 6 ins., an improvement which enabled the large steamers "Prinz Heinrich" and "Swanley" to be repaired in Singapore. A commencement has been made to lengthen the Victoria Dock. A new wider and deeper entrance has been built to the old Keppel Harbour Dock. During the past 4 years the Company has expended on improvements—not up-keep—but solely on additional works which could have been legitimately charged to capital, no less than \$3,621,000—more than twice the amount the members have received in dividends or in other words, the members have been entitled to dividends at the rate of 36 per cent. but have been content with 12 per cent. and limited the other 24 per cent in the business. In addition to the sum of \$3,621,000 expended on extensions and \$911,800 on maintenance and up-keep they have further increased their liquid assets, stock, sundry debtors, investment etc. by a net amount of \$550,000. In face of these facts, the assets and increased earning power of your property amount to much more generous offer from Government than \$240 per share. Surely a body who have spent such a proportion of their earnings on improving their property and its facilities for the shipping trade, cannot be justly accused of selfish interest.

A scheme of very extensive extensions has been prepared and arrangements have been practically concluded whereby two financial houses of the first standing were prepared to advance the necessary funds on favourable terms.

During the Boxer trouble Tanjong Pagar was considerably overtaxed and complaints seem to have been spread broadcast, quite oblivious to the fact of the exceptional cause and apparently in anticipation of dealing with such contingencies. But the old saying of "give a dog a bad name and hang him" seems to have been applied to Tanjong Pagar with undue severity. It seems that this stigma has not yet entirely disappeared but I am pleased to say that in the opinion of those whose interests we serve and who are best able to judge, the accusations are unjust. Complaints are received as they always will be by all public undertakings of a like nature, but happily now, not many, and their number will continue to decrease as the Company's work grows. A large European Staff is now employed erecting the different sections and departments, old methods and usages are being gradually superseded and new machinery and plant have been put down, and every endeavour made to cope efficiently with the trade.

KODAK FILMS & ACCESSORIES.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

LONG HING & CO.

PHOTO GOODS STORE,

17, QUEEN'S ROAD

(SAME PREMISES AS MESSRS. AH CHEE).

Hongkong, 27th December, 1904.

The number of vessels using the wharf in 1900—the year of the Boxer trouble—was 1930 with a registered tonnage of 3,833,160 tons—in 1904—2,356 ships used the wharf with a registered tonnage of 4,432,753 tons or an increase of 424 ships and 599,593 registered tons, and expeditiously dealt with. Under such circumstances, I ask you, on the Government's account your Directors of inactivity?

I now come to what may be considered the incidents which have immediately led up to expropriation. On my engagement as Managing Director of the Company, I was instructed to formulate a scheme for the general improvement of the Company's property and particularly with reference to increased shipping facilities. My report was not handed to the Directors until the beginning of January, 1905. As I wished to be thoroughly conversant with the trade and shipping requirements of the port before deciding on any scheme. If the scheme had been drawn up within a short time of my arrival here it would not have taken the form which it did. This scheme was accepted by the Directors, but was not presented to you for reasons you are well aware of. In order to finance this scheme, the assistance of the Federated Malay States Government was asked, believing as we did, that the interests of the Colony and the Company were so intimately connected, the money might be advanced by Government at 3 per cent. or on more favourable terms than could have been expected from financial houses or the general public. This hope, although we had good reason to believe in it, was not fulfilled. Before the Government could be expected to advance funds for the carrying out of any scheme of such magnitude, they would naturally expect to have the views of some recognised authority on its feasibility.

The London Committee therefore asked Mr. Matheson to report on the proposed scheme and I was last June called home to discuss the matter with Mr. Matheson, the result being the joint report which is now in your hands. This joint report is practically the same as the original, with the exception that it is proposed to carry out the whole of the work on the lagoon dock at once instead of in sections as the exigencies of the Company might require, and the main wharf is of a somewhat heavier and stronger construction, in view of the Government assistance being expected.

On October 1st last, at the invitation of the Colonial Office, an informal meeting was held between the Colonial Office Officials and representatives of the London Consulting Committee. The object of this meeting was to discuss in an informal way the scheme as proposed in the joint report and to exchange ideas as to how and to what extent Government assistance might be expected. This was thought advisable before the Company sent in an Official application for a loan. The result was the letters, already made public, dated 14th October from the London Committee to the Colonial Office. There is one matter in connection with this interview which I should mention. It appeared from the Secretary of State's dispatch to H. E. the Governor before mentioned, that an impression was formed in the minds of the Colonial Office that the Company could not obtain the necessary funds on terms they could accept and they would require 30 years to complete the work. Some misunderstanding must have arisen in connection with this. The Committee did not doubt they would be able to obtain the money on satisfactory terms and the time of 30 years was mentioned in connection with an alternative scheme which had been considered whereby the funds would be raised without increasing the Company's capital.

These are, as far as we are aware, all the facts in connection with the Government's decision. In spite of the good work done by the Company in meeting the growing shipping and docking requirements and its willingness to undertake the large expenditure in the near future, the Government seems to have made up its mind to expropriate, and its reasons for such must surely be weightier than those expressed in the Secretary of State's dispatch of 4th November.

With regard to the Ordinance, the amendments the Directors consider the most important are, the extension of the term of the Ordinance to 30 years to ensure that the valuation of the Company's undertaking shall be made upon a fair and proper basis and that the compensation to be awarded to the Company shall be on such a scale as has been considered to be equitable in the cases of other compulsory purchases in the Colony for some time past.

By the law of the Colony, the owner of land taken compulsorily by the Government is entitled to receive, in addition to the value for the 15 per cent on that compulsory acquisition, and three times as much as the value of the property as it stands in this respect, be worse treated than other landowners. The Board therefore consider that the Company should endeavour to get the Bill so amended as to put the Company in the same position in this respect as other landowners in the Colony have hitherto been.

As the business of the Company will be gone when the undertaking is taken over, the Company will, after the award, be compelled to wind up and as the necessity for the liquidation is caused by the action of the Government in expropriating the undertaking, it appears only fair and reasonable that all expenses incurred by the Company after it is taken over until the compensation is paid, and in liquidation, should be borne by the Government whose action has compelled liquidation; and amendments will be put forward to this effect.

That proper compensation will be secured to officers and employees whose offices may be abolished by the act of expropriation. It is considered equitable that the members of the London Consulting Committee should, as their Body is threatened with extinction, receive compensation for the loss of their offices, and amendments in this direction have been prepared.

Several other minor amendments, which the Board think will tend to improve the Bill but which it is not at present necessary to enter into, have been prepared by the Legal Advisers of the Company, but as in the detailed consideration of a Bill of this nature, new matters are constantly suggesting themselves, the Directors think that it would be advisable, having intimated the direction of their amendments, they should be left a wide discretion as to detail and form.

Both resolutions were passed.



TELEPHONE No. 135.

IND COOPE'S ALE

PER CASE OF 8 DOZEN PINTS... \$16.00

BASS' LIGHT GRAVITY

PER CASE PINTS... \$18.00

BASS' BOAR'S HEAD

PER CASE PINTS... \$26.00

IND COOPE'S STOUT

PER CASE PINTS... \$13.50

GUINNESS' STOUT

PER CASE PINTS... \$24.00

H. PRICE & CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

ROBINSON

PIANO Co. LD.

30 YEARS IN CHINA WITH

17 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, OF THE

CLIMATE OF HONGKONG.

MANUFACTURE

THE ONLY

PIANOS

MADE IN HONGKONG FOR THE

CLIMATE OF HONGKONG.

\$340 TO \$495

CASH, HIRE OR CREDIT.

ALL MATERIAL AND PARTS

SEASONED HERE

YEARS BEFORE USE.

BABY GRANDS

FOR SMALL ROOMS WITH

TONE AND APPEARANCE OF

A FULL GRAND. \$890

BECHSTEIN

ROYAL PIANOS.

PIANO PLAYERS.

\$300 UPWARDS.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1905.

603

DR. NEWELL WILSON,

DENTIST.

Latest American Methods.

Reasonable Fees.

No charge for examinations.

Office hours 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

187 FLOOR, WATKINS' BUILDINGS

81, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1904.

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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, Daily Press, 10, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until terminated.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 6th St. P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby wish to WARN THE PUBLIC against buying SINGER SEWING MACHINES from private individuals, unless proper SINGER COMPANY'S bill and receipt can be produced. SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO. (Incorporated in U.S.A.)

Hongkong, 9th March, 1905. [684]

THE DAIRY FARM CO. LD. OFFICE: CORNER OF WYNDHAM STREET AND LOWER ALBERT ROAD.

AUSTRALIAN FRESH MEATS.

Read these extracts from the Press:—
[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHINA MAIL."] Hongkong, March 4th, 1905.

Sir—You are to be congratulated upon the wholehearted manner in which you have taken up the question of this further extortion on the part of the Chinese compradors. There really seems no earthly reason for the big rise in the price of meat, and it looks all the world like "sweeper's pigskin" this time. The remedy, however, is not far to seek; it only waits with the public to take advantage of an opportunity they have not had before and beyond the Chinese butchers and their evidently all-powerful Guild. Why not encourage the Dairy Farm Co. in their endeavour to popularize their excellent Australian fresh meat in Hongkong? I have long ago dispensed with my Chinese market butcher and his little tricks, and am waiting fat on the good, wholesome beef and mutton for which Australia is so justly famed. Just think of the comfort and convenience of giving your orders to an intelligent and clean-looking English butcher, who gives you the weight you pay for. There is no worry, no trouble. On my way home from work in the afternoon I look in at the Dairy Farm Depot in Wyndham Street, and leave my order; next morning my car brings up just what I have ordered. The Company, I am sorry to say, has not been sufficiently publicized in the past, but I am told that, with proper backing and support from the public, they would be in a position to reduce their prices and thus cut out the Chinese altogether.

Yours, etc.
HOUSEHOLDER.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHINA MAIL."] Hongkong, March 6th, 1905.

DEAR SIR—I was pleased to see "Householder's" letter in your last evening's issue. Let us all combine and back up the Dairy Farm Co., and we will soon break the back of the Guild. I am a shareholder and so really get my most cheaper than local market rates, for the simple reason that I am refunded the profits on my purchases in dividends. The Co.'s shares may be purchased through any broker; there we have a Meat Co-operative Society really established.

Yours faithfully,
METHANAC.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1905. [685]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW. The Company's Steamship

"HAITAN," Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, 14th inst., at 9 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAURIA & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1905. [686]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING," Captain J. G. Spence, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSON & CO. LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 2th March, 1905. [639]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENESK," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 16th inst., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the steamer's arrival, after which no claims will be recognized.

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1905. [683]

RUMAL PERE & FILS, RELAIS

Established 1719.

CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.

Ship only the Finest Quality Extra Dry (Green Seal) LAUTS, WEGENER & CO. Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [21]

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

FOR 1905

IS NOW READY.

Complete Edition ... \$10.00
Small ... 6.00

Obtainable at the Hongkong Daily Press Office and from the Local Booksellers.

INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON

THE

DALLAS-

BANDMANN

OPERA CO.

Consisting of

35 ARTISTES 35

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

FRIDAY, MARCH 10th,

"THE CINGALEE."

SATURDAY, MARCH 11th,

"THE CINGALEE."

MONDAY, MARCH 13th,

"THE THREE LITTLE MAIDS."

From the Apollo Theatre, London.

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,

MARCH 14th & 15th,

"THE THREE LITTLE MAIDS."

Doors open 8.30. Commence 9 P.M.

Plan at ROBINSON PIANO CO. LD.

Prices as usual.

Late Train 15 minutes after the Performance.

FRED. C. GARTON, Business Manager.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1905. [543]

HONGKONG SCHOOLS' SPORTS.

THESE SPORTS are to be held on MONDAY, March 27th. Schools desiring entry forms please apply by letter to Queen's College before FRIDAY, March 10th.

R. J. BIRBECK, G. P. DE MARTIN, Hon. Secretaries.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1905. [648]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH HALF-YEARLY DEBENTURES of the Hongkong Club, Payable on FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1905, will be held at the HONGKONG CLUB HOUSE, at 11 o'clock A.M. on SATURDAY, the 18th March, 1905.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By order, C. H. GRACE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1905. [659]

NOTICE.

MESSMAN Wanted by the Ward Room Officers of H.M.S. Amphitrite for passage to England. For particulars apply on board any forenoon.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905. [632]

A NEW DAY SCHOOL.

FOR CHINESE PUPILS will be OPENED on MONDAY, March 6th, in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association (Chinese Department) at 26, Des Vaux Road Central, Top Floor. Thorough instruction in ALL THE ENGLISH BRANCHES will be given by FIRST CLASS TEACHERS UNDER CONSTANT SUPERVISION. Central location. Rooms large and well ventilated. Rates very reasonable. Call or send for our catalogue giving full particulars. Address the Secretary as above.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1905. [534]

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY that all the Receipts, Contracts, Promissory Notes, Money Loans, Bonds, &c., registered in the name of HUNG-SAN HO, House-Building Contractor, of 37, D'Aguiar Street, must be signed by IU-LOK-SUN; otherwise all the Receipts, Contracts, Promissory Notes, Money Loans, Bonds, &c., simply bearing the Chop of HUNG-SAN without his signature will be held as null and void.

IU-LOK-SUN, Hong Seng Firm.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905. [644]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1889.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. LAUTS, WEGENER & CO., Merchants of Hongkong, have on the 14th day of December, 1904, applied for the registration in Hongkong, in the Register of TRADE MARKS, of the following TRADE MARK:—

"The representation of an eye above which are depicted rays radiating therefrom in the name of CARL SCHLEIFER, REMSCHEID, who claims to be Sole Proprietor thereof."

The TRADE MARK has been used by applicant in respect of the following goods:—

Sissors, Shears, Files, Saws, &c. in Class 12. Metal Goods not included in other Classes in Class 13.

Goods of precious Metals (including Aluminium, Nickel, Britannia Metal, &c.) and Jewellery, and imitations of such Goods and Jewellery, such as Pins, Clock Cases and Pencil Cases of such Metals, Sheffield and other plated goods, gilt and ornate work in Class 14.

A Facsimile of the TRADE MARK can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 12th day of January, 1905.

LAUTS, WEGENER & CO., Agents.

234

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday, excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.

Wm. PARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [55]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 mm.

WITH CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES

FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1900. [52]

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

A N ASSISTANT.

Apply to—

ROBINSON PIANO CO. LD.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1905. [643]

LOST.

ON Monday Evening near the Union Church, a FOX TERRIER PUP, white body, pale tan on Face and Ears. Finder will be rewarded by bringing it to—

FAIRALL & CO., Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1905. [647]

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

TENDERS will be received at the Head Quarters Office, Fletcher Street, until 12 o'clock NOON, on THURSDAY, 16th March, 1905, for the undermentioned Supplies and Services for the period of Twelve Months from 1st April, 1905.

1. Hospital Supplies and Medical Comforts.

2. General Supplies and Provisions.

3. Coal, Wood, Oil, Sawdust, and other Barrack Supplies and Services.

4. Washing.

5. Transport Services. Supply of Launches, Junks, Coolies, &c.

6. Forage.

Forms of tender and any particulars can be obtained on application to this Office either personally or by letter, addressed to the Officer Commanding Army Service Corps between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

The tenders must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and no tender will be noticed unless delivered upon the proper form at the Head Quarters Office by 12 o'clock NOON, on the above date, in a closed envelope, marked "Tender" on the outside.

The right to reject any or all tenders is reserved.

Head Quarters Office, Hongkong, 7th March, 1905. [650]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:—

On MONDAY, 13th March:—

From Pak-ai-nai towards entrance to Junk Bay, at ranges of 600 to 4,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 A.M., and finishing at 11 A.M.

On WEDNESDAY, 15th March:—

From Pinewood, in a North-Westerly direction, at ranges of 2,000 to 6,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 A.M., and finishing at 11 A.M.

On FRIDAY, 17th March:—

From Pinewood, in a North-Westerly direction, at ranges of 2,000 to 6,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 A.M., and finishing at 11 A.M.

If the weather is unfavourable on either of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

L. BARNES LAWRENCE, Capt., R.N., Harbour Master, &c.

Harbour Department, Hongkong, 6th March, 1905. [651]

TO BE SOLD.

PUBLIC HOUSE, Full Licence, Good position, Long Lease, cheap rental.

Apply—P. H., Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1905. [618]

FOR SALE.

PIANO, in First-class Order, moderate price.

Apply in first instance—"PIANO," Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1904. [658]

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

37, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1904. [63]

INSURANCES.

L'UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current rates.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. [31]

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHAPPEL.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS against FIRE at current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [181]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1903, £16,893,650.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000

Subscribed CAPITAL... £2,750,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL... £375,000 0 0

II. FIRE FUNDS... £3,668,651 12 3

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1904. [1888]

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO AND LONDON.

INCORPORATED A.D. 1851.

MARINE BRANCH.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above are prepared to accept risks at current rates.

ALEX. ROSS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong 28th April, 1904. [32]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

GEO. FENWICK & CO. LD.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the HONGKONG HOTEL, Victoria, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 11th day of MARCH, 1905, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, declaring a Dividend, and electing Director and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th until 11th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors W. G. WINTERBURN, General Manager.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1905. [580]

GEO. FENWICK AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company, will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Victoria, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the Eleventh day of March, 1905, at 11.45 o'clock in the forenoon, when the following resolution will be proposed:—

"That Article X of the Company's Articles of Association and its marginal notes be and the same are hereby cancelled and that there be substituted therefor the following Article and marginal notes namely

Power to X. The Company in General Meeting may from time to time increase the authorized capital by the creation of new shares of such amount as may be deemed expedient.

2. The new shares shall be issued upon such terms and conditions and with such rights and privileges annexed thereto as the General Meeting resolving upon the creation thereof shall direct and if no direction be given as the Directors shall determine.

3. Subject to any direction to the contrary that may be given by the Meeting that sanctions the increase of capital all new shares shall be offered to the parties who on a date to be named by the Meeting shall be entitled in proportion to the existing shares held by them and each of them shall be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the Member is entitled and limiting a time within which the offer if not accepted will be deemed to be declined and after the expiration of such time or on the receipt of an intimation from the Member to whom such notice is given that he declines to accept the shares offered the Directors may dispose of the same in such manner as they think most beneficial to the Company.

4. Except so far as is otherwise provided by the conditions of issue or by these presents any capital raised by the creation of new shares shall be considered part of the original ordinary capital and shall be subject to the provisions herein contained with reference to the payment of calls and instalments transfer and transmission for future lien and otherwise."

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. G. WINTERBURN, General Manager.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1905. [581]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the OFFICES of the General Agents on THURSDAY, the 23rd March, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1904.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 23rd March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1905. [620]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the OFFICES of the General Agents, Pedder's Street on THURSDAY, the 23rd March, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for 31st December, 1904.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 23rd March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1905. [619]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of \$34 per Share for the year ending 31st December, 1903, declared at To-day's Ordinary Annual Meeting, will be Payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and Hongkong Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, Pedder's Street, after 10 A.M. To-morrow.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1905. [636]</

GREGOR & CO., WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS. HONGKONG.

BRANDIES.

A Selection from the Price List:—

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| SPIDER BRAND | Per Case Quarts \$19.20 |
| FINE PALE | 20.50 |
| M. B. & R. | 35.00 |
| 100 YEARS OLD GRANDE | 120.00 |
| FINE CHAMPAGNE | 126.00 |

N.B.—All our Wines and Spirits are Bottled at Home, thereby ensuring to our Customers all the advantages arising from bottling done at home under the direct supervision of the Growers and Distillers, compared to bottling done in China by Chinamen at the service of European Firms.

TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES in "Hotel Mansions" facing New Post Office and Hongkong Hotel. Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 7th January, 1905. [19]

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FINE BUILDING SITES for Sale in Wanchoi Road; also GODOWN To Let. Cheap. Apply to—
THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1905. [272]

TO LET

SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE in Hinson Road, Kowloon. Apply to—
Mr. HENRY HUMPHREYS,
or to
HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD.
Hongkong, 25th February, 1905. [529]

TO LET

"A BERTHOUD" Peak Road, VII. Furnished Six-Roomed House, in use of Tennis Court, Garden and Large Fg. Water Swimming Bath. Apply to—
H. HUMPHREYS,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1905. [48]

TO LET

NO. 1, RIFON TERRACE.
A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, facing Race-course. PLATS in MORRISON TERRACE, facing the Pole Ground. OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT ROAD (near BLAIR PIER). GODOWNS: PRATA EAST. A BUILDING at Causeway Bay, at present in occupation of the Steam Laundry Co., LD. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1904. [81]

TO LET

FOUR or FIVE OFFICE ROOMS on First Floor of "Hotel Mansions" facing the New Post Office and Hongkong Hotel. Apply to—
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1905. [657]

TO LET

EYRIE, Unfurnished. Newly repaired, Painted and Coloured. No. 7, BELILIOS TERRACE, 1st Row. No. 21, " " 3rd Row. No. 18, " " 3rd Row. No. 20, " " 3rd Row. No. 1, DES VCEUX VILLAS. BUNGALOW (Furnished), at New Territory, Kowloon, 4 Rooms, low rental. "KELLET CREST" (Furnished), Peak, for 24 months from 15th April to 30th June, 1905. 2nd FLOOR in Central position, containing Four Large Rooms, Anteroom and Lavatory, &c., with use of Electric Lift. Well suited for Offices. Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 20th January, 1905. [199]

TO LET

TWO FIRST-CLASS SHOPS, European Style, in Kowloon. Possession on or about 31st August, 1905. Moderate Rentals. No. 4, SALISBURY AVENUE, Kowloon. Immediate possession. Moderate Rentals. Apply to—
HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1904. [197]

TO LET

NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE, the Peak. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 28th March, 1905. [189]

TO LET

SUITE for Offices, TWO ROOMS in Prince's Building. Apply to—
LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1905. [610]

TO LET

A LARGE and SPACIOUS ROOM or OFFICE on the First Floor of No. 34, Queen's Road Central. Possession from 1st April, 1905. For particulars, please apply to—
WONG CHU SANG,
Care of Yee Sang Fat,
Opposite the Post Office.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1905. [635]

TO LET

TO LET—From 1st March Next.
A FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE in Kowloon with joint use of Tennis Court. Apply to—
"KOWLOON,"
Care of Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 19th January, 1905. [268]

TO LET

OFFICE ROOMS at Nos. 12 & 14, Queen's Road Central (Corner House); also GODOWNS at Back. Can be let separately or wholly. Rent moderate, cheaper if the whole is taken on a long lease. Apply to—
SEVEN EUROPEAN HOUSES, late F. Blackhead & Co. and Shawan, Tones & Co.'s Offices. Ground Floors and Top Floors with Godowns can be let separately on leases. Apply to—
CHUNG SHUN KOO,
12 & 14, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 24th December, 1904. [32]

TO LET

NOS. 74, CAINE ROAD.
GODOWNS Nos. 34A, 34B, 34C, Prata East. Apply to—
COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT,
Nippon Yaku Kaisha,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1905. [84]

TO LET

NEW "KINGSCLERE" with Stables, entrances in both Kennedy and Macdonnell Roads. For full particulars, apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor,
Hongkong, 17th February, 1905. [478]

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Hongkong, 17th February, 1905. [478]

HONGKONG.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

The following notes appeared in the *Times* Financial Supplement:—In considering the trade of Hongkong for the past year it is almost needless to say that the first question which arises is in regard to the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan and the effects of this war on business here. Situated in the south of China, Hongkong has, of course, not been so much affected as say, Shanghai and other northern ports, but for the last few months the Chinese were very cautious and conservative in their dealings. This policy was not so much dictated by the fear of local depression as by the feeling that China, and possibly Britain, might be drawn into the war. As time passed, and the prospect of other nations becoming involved grew less, greater confidence was established amongst both Chinese and foreign traders.

The Chinese were not slow to see that there would be a demand for certain articles required by the Japanese for military purposes, and several speculated largely, in some cases with unfortunate results. Demand for such goods has not been a steady one, but all the same a large business has been done in blankets, tinplate, canned goods, &c. Recently stocks of such goods have been fetching high prices, and at the present moment the market is bare of supplies. Other effects of the war will be noticed under their various headings.

DISORDER IN SOUTH CHINA.

Apart from external affairs, business in the south of China suffered a great deal from the unrest and rebellion in Kwangtung and Kwangsi. In the Delta around Canton, the pirates have been active, and it is becoming dangerous for rich men to travel thereabout. Numerous cases have occurred in which such men have been captured and held to ransom. It is not surprising that men with any property at all should remove to secure quarters at Canton, or that merchants should hesitate before sending their goods through these piratical districts. Complaints are universal amongst the Chinese here of the danger in sending goods up country.

In Kwangsi the efforts of the Viceroy to promote order have proved abortive. It is difficult to realize, however, the tremendous task he has. The matter would be much more readily dealt with were the rebels a regularly organized army, but as they are not, they seem to be just the ordinary inhabitants of the province, peaceful tillers of the soil whilst the soldiers are near at hand, but active marauders the moment they get the chance. Since the time of Li Hing-chang the people of these two provinces have not been ruled with a hand firm enough, and in consequence the importance of Kwangsi as a market has greatly dwindled. Were matters on a calm and peaceful footing, a great impetus would be given to trade, and it rests with the British and other Governments to insist on China the importance for her own sake of extinguishing this unrest and rebellion.

IMPORTS—COTTON.

So far as the trade in cotton goods is concerned, the first six months of this year were extremely poor ones. The raw material had reached an abnormally high value, and even with the benefit of a price reduction, the Chinese could not pay the prices required by manufacturers at home. Orders were only placed for these few lines in which a regular and profitable business was done, and of which the stocks in hand and to arrive were easily exhausted. The Chinese waited with patience for the break in prices which was sure to come, and did their best to make such stocks as they had go for their further sale. In Jan.-July, when cotton first showed signs of weakness, the Chinese proved how low they had allowed their stocks to run by their eagerness to buy. It seemed as if their usual caution had deserted them for large lines were booked before cotton had fallen to its lowest ebb. This activity continued for some time, but as their orders grew fewer, the Chinese buyers became more cautious and conservative, and paid greater attention to the price of cotton. The further reduction in cotton values which has taken place has had the effect of making the market practically a dead one, and it will probably remain so until cotton appears to be in a firmer position. The clearance of the purchases made has been generally good, and altogether it would appear that a larger and more satisfactory business has been done this year than last. One feature which marked this renewed activity was the revival of the trade in English yarns, which had almost dropped out of sight, owing to their high price. Indian values have not dropped in proportion to American, and the price of Indian yarn still remains high. This has had the effect of curtailing the business, but the outlook is now somewhat more promising.

In woollens the high prices ruling limited the business except in those special lines such as blankets, in which, however, an enormous business was done. The position of men's has hardly been up to that of former years, but there have been large quantities done of tinplate, the market being affected by the demand from the north. Those who hoped that the war would help some other lines have to a great extent been disappointed.

The silk trade has, till recently, proved rather disappointing this year. The high rates of exchange ruling and the failure of the third crop proved disastrous to many, and several native houses failed or liquidated. Early in November, however, a considerable business was done, and the latest figures show a much more hopeful position, and prices are firm, although the market has remained from these which came out laden with coal, &c., and remained on charter to the Japanese or others. Other boats came out to replace those chartered to the Japanese, but this did not occur to such an extent as to weaken features. New features have been the establishment of a direct line to South Africa in connection with the coals trade, and the running of a direct West River service via the newly opened treaty port of Kowloon. The American lines too, have placed on the Pacific several new steamers, the largest of which enter this port. There seems little doubt but that the near future will see a great development in this Pacific trade, and the Americans seem to be preparing to take their share.

FINANCE.

The recovery in rates of exchange which took place during the later months of 1903 has been maintained during the present year, and this,

of course, is largely due to the effects of the war. There seems no immediate prospect of much lower exchange, and it is to be hoped that, before circumstances are such as to force the rates down to the ruinous ones ruling in the early part of 1903, some arrangements will be made in China for a gold standard, which would, of course, much help trade by putting it on a securer and sounder basis.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

LEVEL AND STORAGE OF WATER IN RESERVOIRS ON THE 1ST MARCH, 1905.

| LEVEL. | 1904. | 1905. |
|------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| Below overflow | Below overflow. | |
| Tyiam | 35 ft. 6 in. 34 ft. 7 in. | |
| Bywash | 42 ft. 0 in. 38 ft. 8 in. | |
| Pokfulam | 42 ft. 0 in. 38 ft. 8 in. | |
| Wongnuchong | 44 ft. 9 in. 41 ft. 0 in. | |
| STORAGE GALLONS. | 1904. | 1905. |
| Tyiam | 149,640,000 | 154,500,000 |
| Bywash | 000 | nil |
| Pokfulam | 000 | 9,400,000 |
| Wongnuchong | 29,000 | 552,000 |
| Total | 149,669,000 | 164,452,000 |

CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN THE CITY OF VICTORIA AND HILL DISTRICT DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

| 1904. | 1905. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Consumption ... 71,731,000 | 102,723,000 gallons |
| Estimated population ... 222,500 | 227,300 |
| Consumption per head per day ... 11.1 | 16.1 gallons |

In arid months supply is low during the whole month of February, 1904, and from 27th February, 1905.

CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN KOWLOON PENINSULA DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

| 1904. | 1905. |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Consumption ... 12,939,000 | 12,181,000 gallons |
| Estimated population ... 63,350 | 72,100 |
| Consumption per head per day ... 6.5 | 6.0 gallons |

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

GARRISON ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, HONGKONG, 9th March, 1905.
Departure.—No. 1. With reference to Garrison Order No. 3 of the 4th January 1905, Colonel L. F. Brown, R.E. left for England on the 4th inst. per s.s. *Empress of Japan*.
Indian Transports.—No. 2. The movements of the undermentioned transports have been altered as follows:—

| Vessel | Port | Date | Port | Date |
|----------|---------|----------|----------|-------|
| Hardinge | Karachi | 29.3.05 | Hongkong | 24.05 |
| Hongkong | 4.4.05 | Mandi | 18.05 | |
| Hombay | 24.4.05 | Hongkong | 7.05 | |
| Hongkong | 8.5.05 | Taku | 13.05 | |
| Taku | 16.5.05 | Hongkong | 27.05 | |
| Hongkong | 23.5.05 | Rangoon | 31.05 | |
| Rangoon | 2.6.05 | Karachi | 11.05 | |
| Duffin | Bombay | 11.4.05 | Hongkong | 24.05 |
| Hongkong | 25.4.05 | Taku | 30.05 | |
| Taku | 3.5.05 | Hongkong | 18.05 | |
| Hongkong | 18.05 | Rangoon | 18.05 | |
| Rangoon | 18.05 | Karachi | 23.05 | |

N.B.—Wing 3rd Burma Infantry leave Hongkong 10th May, remainder of Regiment 23rd May.

By Order
A. A. CHURCHER, Major,
Chief Staff Officer.

THE OFFICIAL TRADE RETURNS.

The returns for the month of December show an increase of over half a million in imports and of nearly 3 millions in exports of home produce, while the re-exports of foreign and colonial produce were 16,000 higher. Cotton bulks prominently both in imports and exports, but the increase in exports is spread over practically the entire list.

With regard to the results for the whole year, and dealing first with imports, there is a reduction of about half a million in foodstuffs, and this decline would have been very much larger but for an increase of 42,500,000 in the value of sugar, the total being 418,253,000 against 415,461,000. The increase in quantity, however, was only about a million cwt. Raw materials show a total net increase of 48,700,000, although the value of wood and timber imports fell 43,485,000. Cotton increased almost 10 millions in value and nearly 14 million cwt. in quantity. Although there was an increase of 22,413,000, mainly in copper imports, the net increase in articles wholly or mainly manufactured is only 2,586,000, most of the other items showing reductions.

Exports for the 12 months show more increase practically all along the line. The most prominent exception is a decline of 22,316,000 in iron and steel, while there is an increase of over 21,000,000 in machinery. There is also a falling off of 4,400,000 in coal and coke, but that is insignificant on a total of 27 millions; and of 21,811,000 in apparel, owing to depression in South Africa; and of 29,435,000 in telegraph cables and apparatus. The most remarkable increase is in cotton, which is up 410,306,000 to the splendid total of 484,000,000. Woollens, fabrics showed an increase of 22,105,000 over 1903, and of 46,180,000 over 1902. As compared with 1902, the total exports show an increase of 412,400,000, but this includes 20 millions of bullion—a quite exceptional movement, due to a variety of causes.—*British Trade Review.*

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH

ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE and KYNOK'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 GORE, and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 55SG. AIR GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety.
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [245]

"THE EAST OF ASIA."

(Published Quarterly.)

CONTAINING ARTICLES OF SPECIAL INTEREST. Profusely illustrated, descriptive of the people, Customs, &c., of the Far East. The kindly Press criticisms, both Continental and American, that the production of this Magazine has evoked is eloquent testimony of the sterling merit of the publication.

Price
On Sale at "NORTH CHINA HERALD OFFICE, Shanghai."
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH
Hongkong;
and all leading Booksellers in the Far East
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1903.

STOMACH AND LIVER DISORDERS

such as:—
CONSTIPATION, LANGUOR, PAINS IN THE CHEST & SHOULDERS, BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHES, NERVOUS DEPRESSION, PALPITATION, SLEEPLESSNESS, FLATULENCY, ACIDITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, AND ANEMIA.

ARE RADICALLY CURED BY

Mother Seigel's Syrup, which contains food-digesting ferments and gentle tonics for the stomach, liver and kidneys, and has cured more dyspeptics than any other medicine in the world. "For years I suffered from a disordered liver," wrote Mr. C. R. Venter, Klerksdorp, Transvaal, on Oct. 15th, 1901. "My liver was really sluggish and I had severe pains in the small of my back from the shoulders right across the chest. After using three bottles of Mother Seigel's Syrup and some Mother Seigel's Pills I was quite cured and can now recommend them with every confidence."

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

TAKE IT DAILY AFTER MEALS.

BANKS

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1895.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, Shanghai Tls. 5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL " " 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Canton, Hankow, Peking, Penang, Singapore, Tientsin.

The Bank purchases and receives for collection Bills of Exchange drawn on the above places, and sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Advances made on approved securities. Bills Discounted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
At 2% per annum on Current Account daily balances.
3% per annum on Fixed Deposits for 3 months
4% " " " " 6 " "
5% " " " " 12 " "
E. W. RUTTER, Manager.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1904. [127]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER)
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Yen 5,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... " 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Amoy, Anping, Fuzhou, Keelung, Kobe, Nagasaki, Osaka, Shanghai, Tainan, Taipei, Yokohama.

HONGKONG OFFICE:

Interest allowed on Current Account. Deposits received on terms which may be learnt on application.
S. SHIGENAGA, Manager.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1904. [2579]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... " 15,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED ... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 9,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, Bombay, Shanghai, Tientsin, Nanking, Hankow, Peking, Liao-yang.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED
PABE'S BANK, LIMITED.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months 5% per annum
" " " " 6 " " 4% " "
" " " " 3 " " 3% " "
TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1904. [27]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CORPORATION.
Fiscal Agents of the United States in China and the Philippine Islands and the Republic of Panama.
CAPITAL AND RESERVE ... Gold \$10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ... " Gold \$3,472,000
RESERVE FUND ... " Gold \$3,947,200

HEAD OFFICE: New

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD. JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAPAN,
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

| FROM | STEAMERS | TO |
|-----------------------|-------------|----------------|
| GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL | "ALCANTARA" | On 15th March. |
| GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL | "CANFA" | On 21st March. |
| GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL | "KAISOW" | On 28th March. |
| GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL | "AGAMEMNON" | On 1st April. |
| GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL | "JASON" | On 8th April. |
| GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL | "DARDANUS" | On 15th April. |
| GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL | "CHINGWO" | On 22nd April. |
| GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL | "DIOMEDES" | On 29th April. |
| GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL | "CALCHAS" | On 6th May. |

HOMEWARDS.

| FROM | STEAMERS | TO |
|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP | "STENTOR" | On 14th March. |
| AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP | "PATROCLOS" | On 15th March. |
| AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP | "ACHILLES" | On 28th March. |
| AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP | "MACHAON" | On 11th April. |
| AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP | "ALCINOUS" | On 20th April. |
| AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP | "AGAMEMNON" | On 25th April. |

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

| FROM | STEAMERS | TO |
|---|--------------|----------------|
| VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA | "CANFA" | On 24th March. |
| | "TELEMACHUS" | On 20th April. |

For Freight, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1905.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

| FROM | STEAMERS | TO |
|---|------------|----------------|
| NINGPO and SHANGHAI | "TAIWAN" | On 10th March. |
| PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE | "CHANGSHA" | On 14th March. |
| MANILA | "TAMING" | On 14th March. |
| CEBU and ILOILO | "KAIFONG" | On 18th March. |
| KOBE | "CHINGTU" | On 21st March. |

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified
Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

† Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other
Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1905.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA B.C. AND TACOMA

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captain. | Sailing Date. |
|------------|-------|-----------------|----------------------|
| † PLEIADES | 3,753 | F. G. Purington | Thursday, March 30th |
| SHAWMUT | 9,006 | E. V. Roberts | Thursday, April 13th |
| TREMONT | 9,006 | T. W. Garlick | Saturday, May 6th |
| LYRA | 4,417 | G. V. Williams | Monday, May 15th |

† Cargo only.

FOR MANILA.

The largest, steadiest, and most comfortable steamers for Manila.

| | | | |
|---------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|
| TREMONT | 9,006 tons. | T. W. Garlick | About 18th April. |
| † LYRA | 4,417 tons. | G. V. Williams | About 3rd May. |

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND
CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior
Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures
steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried
in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,
Hongkong, 20th February, 1905.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO | REMARKS. |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| LONDON, &c. | "BENGAL" | Noon, 11th March | See Special Advertisement. |
| SHANGHAI | "NUBIA" | About 11th March | Freight and Passage. |
| KOBE | "TREMONT" | About 11th March | Freight only. |
| LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES | "E. P. Martin, E.N.E." | About 15th March | Freight and Passage. |
| YOKOHAMA via SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE. (Passing through the Inland Sea) | "C.F. Lockhart, E.N.E." | About 19th March | Freight and Passage. |

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1905.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO |
|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| MANILA | "LOONGSANG" | Friday, 10th Mar., 4 P.M. |
| SINGAPORE and SOERABAYA | "FOOSHING" | Saturday, 11th Mar., 3 P.M. |
| TIENSIN | "WOSANG" | Monday, 13th Mar., 4 P.M. |

† These steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted
throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1905.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND
VICTORIA, B.C.

SAVING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

| | | |
|---------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| R.M.S. "ATHENIAN" | 3,882 Tons | WEDNESDAY, 15th Mar. |
| R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF INDIA" | 6,000 Tons | WEDNESDAY, 22nd Mar. |
| R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF INDIA" | 6,000 Tons | WEDNESDAY, 10th April. |
| R.M.S. "TARTAR" | 4,423 Tons | WEDNESDAY, 26th April. |
| R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF JAPAN" | 6,000 Tons | WEDNESDAY, 10th May. |

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence 280, via New York 262.

Intermediate on Steamers, " " 240, " " 242.

THE magnificent TWIN-SCREW "EMPEROR" STEAMSHIPS passing through the
famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA to
VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS and make connection with the PACIFIC OVERLAND
TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" passengers only at
termediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese
and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Handbooks, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to

D. W. GRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,
9, Pedder Street.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

REGULAR FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| STEAMER | FROM | EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT | WILL LEAVE FOR | ON OR ABOUT |
|-----------|-------|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| TJIPANAS | JAPAN | First half of April | JAVA PORTS | First half of April |
| TJILATJAP | JAVA | First half of April | JAPAN via SHANGHAI | First half of April |
| TJIMAH | JAPAN | First half of March | JAVA PORTS | Second half of March |

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a
limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on
through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

HEAD AGENCY OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor,
Hongkong, 10th March, 1905.

Telephone No. 375.

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PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SHIP VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA FOR

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH THE

OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate
with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1905.

FOR NEW YORK

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR
COAST).

THE Steamship

"SCHUYLKILL,"

Captain Nicholas, due here on April 1st, will

have prompt despatch as above.

She will be followed by "HUDSON,"

Captain Barnett, sailing hence on or about

April 22nd.

For Freight & further information, apply to

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

OF NEW YORK,

Oriental Freight Department,

4, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1905.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS

in CHINA AND JAPAN for the above

OF LADING for all the principal ports

in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-

CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly

service hence to CAIRO. Sailings from

CAIRO for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars,

apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

General Agents for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1904.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA are

prepared, during suspension of their

Trans-Pacific Service and until further notice

to book cargo and issue Bills of Lading to

SEATTLE, WASH., VICTORIA, B.C., and

PACIFIC COAST PORTS, also to OVER-

LAND POINTS in the UNITED STATES

AND CANADA in connection with the GREAT

NORTHERN RAILWAY from SEATTLE

to PORTLAND, in connection with the

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP

AND TOWBOAT CO.'S, OCEAN S.S. CO.,

and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO.

For Further Particulars, apply at the

Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's

Building, First Floor, Chater Road.

A. S. MIHARA,

Manager.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1904.

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on

sale daily at Mr. H. B. BUTTNER'S

KOWLOON STORE, No. 36, Elgin Road

Price 15 cents per copy cash.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1903.

—Chinking 28th Feb., Oil and Ground-

nuts—Chinese.

LOONGMOON, German str., 1,500, Kalkofen, 7th

March.—Shanghai 4th March, General.

Siemsoo & Co.

LOONGMOON, British str., 1,092, G. S. Weigall,

7th March.—Manila 4th March, General.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LOTHIAN, British str., 3,711, J. C. Williamson,

12th Feb.—Port Natal 15th Jan.—Dodwell

& Co.

MANCHURIA, American str., 8,750, J. W. Saun-

derson, 5th March.—San Francisco 2nd Feb.

and Manila 2nd March, General.—P. M. S.

S. Co.

MERCEDER, British str., 2,925, G. S. McGregor,

2nd March.—Weihaiwei 25th February.—

Admiralty.

NORD, Norwegian str., 1,074, Fendberg, 3rd

March.—Cardiff 31st Dec. and Singapore

22nd Feb., Coal.—Dodwell & Co.

PETARCH, German str., 1,252, C. Ahrens, 2nd

March.—Saigon 25th Feb. Rice and Gen-

eral.—Sander, Wiser & Co.

PRISANULOK, German str., 1,297, C. Fuchs, 6th

March.—Bangkok 27th Feb., Rice and

Meal.—Butterfield & Swire.

QUEEN LOUISE, British str., 2,170, W. A.

Nicoll, 6th March.—Mojito 28th Feb., Coal.

—Dodwell & Co.

RAJABUR, German str., 1,056, G. Wendt,

4th March.—Swatow 3rd March, General.

—Butterfield & Swire.

RUBY, British str., 1,611, R. W. Almond, 6th

March.—Manila 4th March, General.—

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

RUTH, Norwegian str., 2,239, Thor. Hollieson,

27th Feb.—Kuchinotsu 22nd February,

Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

SAINT CUTHBERT, British str., 3,166, John

Lewis, 18th Feb.—from Durban, Coal.—

Dodwell & Co.

ST. LOUIS, French ship, 1,625, Mathis, 23rd

Feb.—New York 4th Nov., Oil.—Standard

Oil Co.

SANDHURST, British str., 2,768, Robertson,

12th Feb.—Cardiff 26th Dec. and Colombo

27th Jan., Coal.—Dodwell & Co.

SAMBIA, German str., 3,623, H. Linning, 8th

March.—Shanghai 5th March, General.—

Hamburg-America Linie.

SILVIA, German str., 3,468, Bahle, 7th March,

Singapore 1st March, General.—Ham-

burg-America Linie.

SPOZA NORDBLANK, Danish str., 595, H. C. A.

Petersen, 8th March.—Shanghai 1st Mar.

Cable.—G. N. Telegraph Co.

TAIWAN, British str., 1,109, H. Harder, 5th

March.—Shanghai 28th Feb. and Amoy

4th Mar., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

